

**REMARKS:**

The specification and claims were amended in response to the Examiner's objections.

The independent claims were amended to further enhance the differences between the Examiner's cited reference and the claims of the present application.

Claims 1-29 were amended.

Claim 30 was cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Claims 23-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 as being directed to non-statutory matter. These claims were amended to include a computer readable medium, and should thus be found to be directed to statutory subject matter.

Claims 1-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 second paragraph for failing to point out the subject matter which is the invention and for insufficient antecedent basis in the claims. The claims were amended to address the Examiner's statements regarding antecedent basis.

Claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 12-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Astala (US Patent 6,590,568).

Status of Claims section of the Detailed Action which states that claims 1,2, 4-30 were rejected under U.S.C. §102(e) should read that claims 1, 2, 4-7, 12-30 were rejected.

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Astala in view of Hawkins (US 6,781,575).

Claims 8-11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Astala (US 6,590,568) in view of Leavitt et al. (US 20020085037).

Claim 1 recites:

“A method for shifting a content of a first shortcut key and a content of a second shortcut key belonging to a user interface of an electronic device, in which method the contents of the first shortcut key and the second shortcut key are shifted between each other by making a drag and drop operation”.

The Examiner states that Astala discloses the claimed aspect of a method for shifting the contents of a first shortcut key and a second shortcut key belonging to the user interface of an electronic device, characterized in that the first shortcut key and the second shortcut key is shifted between each other with the aid of a drag and drop method.

However, the patent of Astala depicts a view of a file system where a file can be moved from one directory to another directory utilizing a view on a touch screen. The concept is depicted in Figs. 6b-6c. In the Figs. 6b-6c on the left-hand side 730 of the touch display are shown four directories DIR 1 – DIR 4. On the right-hand side 728 of the touch display are shown four files FILE 1 – FILE 4 belonging to the depicted directory DIR 3. Figs. 6b-6c depict how FILE 1 is moved from DIR 3 to DIR 2. The transfer is accomplished by utilizing drag-and-drop method on a touch screen. In the depicted process the FILE 1 is fully removed from DIR 3 and added to the content of DIR 2.

There can be found clear differences between the present application and Astala. First, the icons depicted in Figs. 6b-6c do not equate to short-cut keys of the present application. One known definition of a shortcut key is that a selection of a shortcut key executes a predefined action associated with the shortcut key. Alternatively the defined action of the shortcut key could also be executed making a proper selection from an existing menu. However, the idea of using a shortcut key is to start the desired operation quicker and easier than by means of a menu.

At least some of the depicted objects (icons) DIR1-DIR 4 in Astala do not fulfill the above-mentioned criterion of the shortcut key. A selection of one of the depicted directories opens only a second level of the selected directory.

Secondly, and also of considerable note, Astala does not teach how two shortcut keys may interchange their contents. Figs. 6b-6c do not teach that DIR 2 could take the place of FILE 1 after the drag-and-drop operation of FILE 1 (see Fig. 6c). It is also noteworthy that in the depicted example replacement of a directory by a file is fictitious. A directory and a single file are not commensurate when we think that one entity should be replaced with another entity.

Claim 1, on the other hand claims, recites in part:

“in which method the contents of the first shortcut key and the second shortcut key are shifted between each other by making a drag and drop operation”.

This is not disclosed or suggested in the cited art. Therefore claim 1 is patentable and should be allowed.

Claim 13 claims:

“A touch screen comprising a shortcut menu comprising at least two separate shortcut keys, a first and a second shortcut key with interchangeable contents, and on which touch screen a shift of a content of the first shortcut key and a content of the second shortcut key between each other is configured to be made by a drag and drop operation”.

The Examiner states that Astala discloses the claimed aspect of a touch screen having a shortcut menu comprising at least two separate shortcut keys, a first and a second shortcut key with interchangeable contents, characterized in that the shift of the contents of the first shortcut key and the second shortcut key between each other is arranged to be made with the drag and drop

method.

However, as described for claim 1 above, Astala does not disclose the interchanging of contents of shortcut keys as claimed in claim 13.

Claim 13, recites in part:

“ and on which touch screen a shift of a content of the first shortcut key and a content of the second shortcut key between each other is configured to be made by a drag and drop operation”.

This is not disclosed or suggested in the cited art. Therefore claim 13 is patentable and should be allowed.

Claim 19 claims:

“An electronic device comprising a user interface comprising at least two separate shortcut keys, a first and a second shortcut key with interchangeable contents, in which user interface a shift of a content of the first shortcut key and a content of the second shortcut key between each other is configured to be made by a drag and drop operation”.

The Examiner states that Astala discloses the claimed aspect of an electronic device with a user interface comprising at least two separate shortcut keys, a first and a second shortcut key with interchangeable contents, characterized in that a shift of contents of the first shortcut key and the second shortcut key between each other is arranged to be made with a drag and drop method.

However, as described for claim 1 above, Astala does not disclose the interchanging of contents of shortcut keys as claimed in claim 19.

Claim 19, recites in part:

“ in which user interface a shift of a content of the first shortcut key and a content of the second shortcut key between each other is configured to be made by a drag and drop operation”.

This is not disclosed or suggested in the cited art. Therefore claim 19 is patentable and should be allowed.

Claim 23 claims:

“A computer readable storage medium comprising an application program for shifting a content of a first shortcut key and a content of a second shortcut key belonging to an electronic device's user interface, the application program comprising computer readable code means for executing the shift of the contents of the shortcut keys between each other utilizing a drag and drop operation”.

The Examiner states that Astala discloses the claimed aspect of an application program in an electronic device for shifting the contents of a first shortcut key and a second shortcut key belonging to the device's user interface, characterized in that the application program comprises software means for executing the shift of the contents of the shortcut keys between each other utilizing the drag and drop method.

However, as argued above for claim 1, Astala does not disclose the shifting of contents between two shortcut keys as claimed in claim 23.

Claim 23, recites in part:

“ the application program comprising computer readable code means for executing the shift of the contents of the shortcut keys between each other utilizing a drag and drop operation”.

This is not disclosed or suggested in the cited art. Therefore claim 23 is patentable and should be

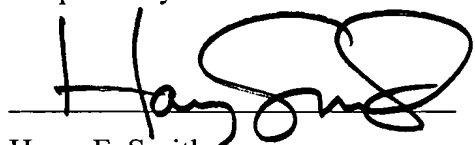
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allowed.

Dependent claims 2-12, 14-18, 20-22 and 24-29 are dependent on independent claims 1, 13, 19 and 23 and should therefore be allowed.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and remove the rejections of claims 1-29 under 35 U.S.C. §112 second paragraph, claims 23-29 under 35 U.S.C. §101, claims 1,2,4-7 and 12-29 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) and claims 3, 8-11 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) and to allow all of the pending claims 1-29 as now presented for examination. For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record. Should any unresolved issue remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' agent at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted:



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